



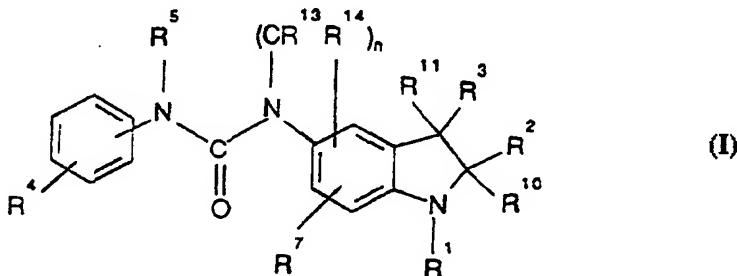
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07D 487/04, A61K 31/40, C07D 471/04, 487/10, 471/10 // (C07D 487/04, 209:00, 209:00)	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/21844 (43) International Publication Date: 17 August 1995 (17.08.95)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP95/00427		(81) Designated States: JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).
(22) International Filing Date: 6 February 1995 (06.02.95)		
(30) Priority Data: 9402542.6 10 February 1994 (10.02.94) GB		Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC [GB/GB]; New Horizons Court, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9EP (GB).		
(72) Inventors; and		
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FORBES, Ian, Thomson [GB/GB]; SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Coldharbour Road, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AD (GB). JONES, Graham, Elgin [GB/GB]; SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Coldharbour Road, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AD (GB).		
(74) Agent: SUMMERSELL, Richard, John; SmithKline Beecham, Corporate Intellectual Property, SB House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9BD (GB).		

(54) Title: 5HT2B RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS CONDENSED INDOLES

(57) Abstract

Compounds of formula (I) wherein: R², R³, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen or alkyl, or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a bond, or R² and R¹⁰ or R³ and R¹¹ together form a C₂₋₆ alkylene chain, and n ≠ 5 2 or 3. Compounds of formula (I) have 5HTC_{2C} receptor antagonist activity, and certain compounds are potential 5HT_{2B} antagonists. Compounds of the invention are believed to be of potential use in the treatment of CNS disorders such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, obsessive compulsive disorders, migraine, Alzheimer's disease, sleep disorders, feeding disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, panic attacks, withdrawal from drug abuse such as cocaine, ethanol, nicotine and benzodiazepines, schizophrenia, and also disorders associated with spinal trauma and/or head injury such as hydrocephalus. Compounds of the invention are also expected to be of use in the treatment of certain GI disorders such as IBS as well as microvascular diseases such as macular oedema retinopathy.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

5HT2B receptor antagonists condensed indoles

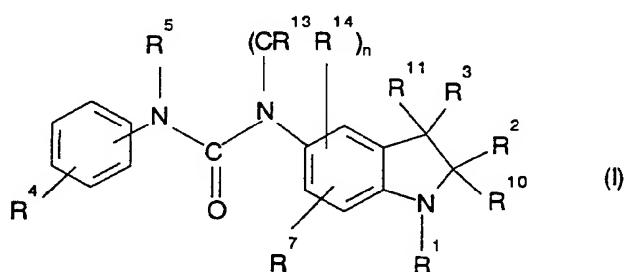
This invention relates to compounds having pharmacological activity, to a process for their preparation, to compositions containing them and to their use in the treatment of mammals.

WO 92/05170 describes certain urea derivatives which are described as possessing 5HT_{1C} receptor antagonist activity. The 5HT_{1C} receptor has recently been reclassified as the 5HT_{2C} receptor [P. Hartig et al., Trends in Pharmacological Sciences (TIPS) 1993].

A structurally distinct class of compounds has now been discovered, which compounds have been found to have 5HT_{2C} receptor antagonist activity. Some or all of the compounds of the invention are also potential 5HT_{2B} receptor antagonists, the 5HT_{2B} receptor being previously known as the fundus receptor [P. Hartig et al., Trends in Pharmacological Sciences (TIPS) 1993]. 5HT_{2C} /5HT_{2B} receptor antagonists are believed to be of potential use in the treatment of CNS disorders such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, obsessive compulsive disorders, migraine, Alzheimers disease, sleep disorders, feeding disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, panic attacks, withdrawal from drug abuse such as cocaine, ethanol, nicotine and benzodiazepines, schizophrenia, and also disorders associated with spinal trauma and/or head injury such as hydrocephalus.

Compounds of the invention are also expected to be of use in the treatment of certain GI disorders such as IBS as well as microvascular diseases such as macular oedema and retinopathy.

Accordingly, in a first aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof:



wherein:

R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R², R³, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a bond, or R² and R¹⁰ or R³ and R¹¹ together form a C₂₋₆ alkylene chain;

R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, cyano, CO₂R¹² or CONR¹⁵R¹⁶ where R¹², R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently hydrogen or

C₁₋₆ alkyl, S(O)_nR¹⁷ or S(O)_nNR¹⁸R¹⁹ where n is 1 or 2 and R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
 R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
 R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, OR¹² or halogen, where R¹² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and
 5 n is 2 or 3; and
 the groups R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

C₁₋₆ alkyl moieties can be straight chain or branched and are preferably C₁₋₃ alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n- and iso- propyl.
 10 Suitably R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl or propyl. Preferably R¹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl such as methyl.

Suitably R², R³, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a bond, or R² and R¹⁰ or R³ and R¹¹ together form a C₂₋₆ alkylene chain. Preferably R² is hydrogen. Preferably R³ is hydrogen.

In an indoline structure, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are preferably hydrogen.
 15 Suitably R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, cyano, CO₂R¹² or CONR¹⁵R¹⁶ where R¹², R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, S(O)_nR¹⁷ or S(O)_nNR¹⁸R¹⁹ where n is 1 or 2 and R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl. Preferably R⁴ is nitro, cyano, halo, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or trifluoromethyl.

20 Suitably R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl. Preferably R⁵ is hydrogen.

Suitably R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, OR¹² or halogen, where R¹² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl. The group R⁷ can be attached to any vacant position in the phenyl part of the indole or indoline rings, that is to say, the 4-, 6- or 7-positions of the indole or indoline rings. Preferably R⁷ is hydrogen.

25 Suitably the group -(CR¹³R¹⁴)_n- forms an ethylene or propylene group each of which can be substituted by C₁₋₆ alkyl. The group -(CR¹³R¹⁴)_n- can be attached to the 4- or 6-position of the indole or indoline ring, preferably it is attached to the 6-position. Preferably the group -(CR¹³R¹⁴)_n- is ethylene.

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) include:
 30 2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-(3-nitrophenylcarbamoyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Cyanophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 5-Methyl-1-(3-nitrophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Cyanophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcarbamoyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 35 5-Methyl-1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcarbamoyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-ethoxycarbonylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,

1-(3-Ethoxycarbonylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Carbamoylphenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Carbamoylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 5 1-(3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-dimethylaminophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 10 or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Certain compounds of the formula (I) can form acid addition salts with acids, such as conventional pharmaceutically acceptable acids, for example maleic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, acetic, fumaric, salicylic, citric, lactic, mandelic, tartaric and methanesulphonic.

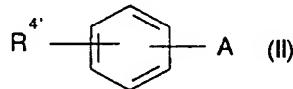
15 Compounds of formula (I) may also form solvates such as hydrates, and the invention also extends to these forms. When referred to herein, it is understood that the term 'compound of formula (I)' also includes these forms.

20 When R^1 (in an indole) and/or R^5 are hydrogen or when R^4 is hydroxy or NR^8R^9 and at least one of R^8 and R^9 are hydrogen the compounds of formula (I) may exist tautomERICALLY in more than one form. The invention extends to these and any other tautomERIC forms and mixtures thereof.

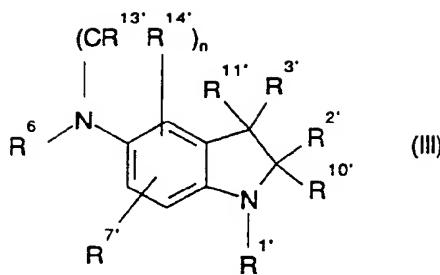
25 Certain compounds of formula (I) are capable of existing in stereoisomERIC forms including enantiomers and the invention extends to each of these stereoisomERIC forms and to mixtures thereof including racemates. The different stereoisomERIC forms may be separated one from the other by the usual methods, or any given isomer may be obtained by stereospecific or asymmetric synthesis.

The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which process comprises

30 (a) the coupling of a compound of formula (II);



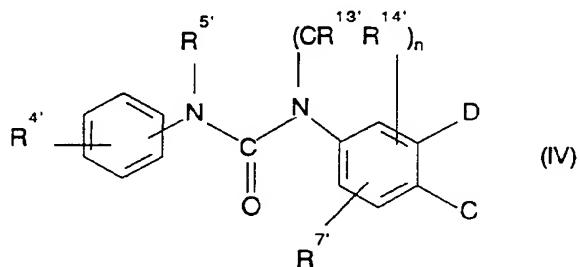
with a compound of formula (III);



wherein A and R⁶ contain the appropriate functional group(s) necessary to form the moiety, -NR⁵CO when coupled, wherein R⁵ is R⁵ as defined in formula (I) or a group convertible thereto, n is as defined in formula (I), and the variables R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴ and R⁷ respectively, as defined in formula (I), or groups convertible thereto, and thereafter optionally and as necessary and in any appropriate order, converting any R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷ when other than R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, 10 interconverting R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, and forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

or (b) cyclising a compound of formula (IV):

15



wherein R⁴, R⁵, R⁷, R¹³, and R¹⁴ are as defined in formulae (II) and (III), n is as defined in formula (I), and C and D contain the appropriate functional group(s) necessary to form the indole or indoline ring substituted by R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ as defined in formula (III), and thereafter optionally and as necessary in any appropriate order, converting any R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷ when other than R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, interconverting R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, and forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Suitable examples of groups A and R⁶ include:

- (i) A is $-N=C=O$ and R^6 is $-H$,
- (ii) A is $-NR^{5'}COL$ and R^6 is $-H$,

- (iii) A is $-NHR^{5'}$ and R^6 is COL , or

wherein $R^{5'}$ is as defined above and L is a leaving group. Examples of suitable leaving

5 groups L include imidazole, halogen such as chloro or bromo or phenoxy or phenylthio optionally substituted for example with halogen.

When A is $-N=C=O$ and R^6 is H the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent for example dichloromethane or toluene at ambient temperature.

When A is $-NR^{5'}COL$ and R^6 is H or when A is $-NHR^{5'}$ and R^6 is COL , the 10 reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent such as dichloromethane at ambient temperature optionally in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or in dimethylformamide at ambient or elevated temperature.

The cyclisation of the compound of formula (IV) to prepare indoles (R^{10} and R^{11} are a bond) may be effected using standard methodology such as described in 15 Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry 1984 **4**, 313 et. seq. or J. Het. Chem. 1988 **25** p.1 et seq.

Examples of the more important routes include the Leimgruber synthesis, the Fischer synthesis, the Japp-Klingemann variation, the Madelung synthesis and the Nordlander synthesis.

20 Examples of the groups C and D in the preparation of indoles include:

- (v) C is NO_2 and D is $CH=CH-NZ_2$ where each Z is independently C_{1-6} alkyl or together represent C_{2-7} alkylene;

- (vi) C is $NR^{1'}-N=C(R^{2'})-CH_2R^{3'}$ and D is H ;

- (vii) C is $NH-N=C(CO_2X)-CH_2R^{3'}$ and D is H where X is C_{1-6} alkyl;

25 (viii) C is $NR^{1'}COR^{2'}$ and D is $CH_2R^{3'}$.

- (ix) C is $NHCH_2CR^{3'}(OR)_2$ and D is H where R is a C_{1-6} alkyl group.

Indolines may also be prepared by reduction, e.g. with $NaCNBH_3$, of indoles produced by variants (vi) to (ix) above.

In reaction variant (v) (Leimgruber synthesis) the compound of formula (IV) is 30 prepared from the 2-methylnitrophenyl urea by treatment with a dialkylacetal of the dialkylformamide $OHCNZ_2$ with heating and the product of formula (IV) cyclised by hydrogenation over a suitable catalyst such as palladium and charcoal optionally under pressure to yield the compound of formula (I) where $R^1=R^2=R^3=H$.

In reaction variant (vi) (Fischer synthesis) the compound of formula (IV) is prepared from the hydrazinophenyl urea by dehydration, preferably by heating, with the appropriate ketone $R^{2'}COCH_2R^{3'}$ and the product of formula (IV) cyclised by heating with an acid catalyst such as hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

5 In reaction variant (vii) (Japp-Klingemann synthesis) the compound of formula (IV) is prepared from the aminophenyl urea by diazotisation followed by treatment for example with $CH_3COCH(CO_2X)-CH_2R^{3'}$ where X is C₁₋₆ alkyl under basic conditions in aqueous alcohol as solvent.

10 The product of formula (IV) may then be cyclised as in the Fischer synthesis above.

In reaction variant (viii) (Madelung synthesis) the compound of formula (IV) is cyclised with base in an inert solvent optionally with heating.

In reaction variant (ix) (Nordlander synthesis), the compound of formula (IV) is cyclised by heating in a mixture of trifluoroacetic anhydride/acid.

15 It will be appreciated that when D is hydrogen, either or both indole isomers may be formed during the cyclisation process.

20 Suitable examples of groups $R^{2'}$, $R^{3'}$, $R^{4'}$, and $R^{7'}$ which are convertible to R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^7 alkyl groups respectively, include acyl groups which are introduced conventionally and may be converted to the corresponding alkyl group by conventional reduction, such as using sodium borohydride in an inert solvent followed by 25 hydrogenolysis in an inert solvent. Hydrogen substituents may be obtained from alkoxy carbonyl groups which may be converted to hydrogen by hydrolysis and decarboxylation. When R^4 is hydroxy it is preferably protected in the compound of formula (II) as, for example, benzyl which is removed by hydrogenation.

25 Suitable examples of a group $R^{1'}$ which is convertible to R^1 , include typical N-protecting groups such as alkoxy carbonyl, in particular t-butyloxycarbonyl, acetyl, trifluoroacetyl, benzyl and para-methoxybenzyl which are converted to R^1 hydrogen using conventional conditions.

30 Suitable examples of a group $R^{5'}$ which is convertible to R^5 include alkoxy carbonyl and benzyl or para-methoxybenzyl which are converted to R^5 is hydrogen using conventional conditions.

Interconversions of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^4 , R^5 and R^7 are carried out by conventional procedures.

35 For example, in the case wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are C₁₋₆ alkyl and R^5 is hydrogen it is possible to introduce a C₁₋₆ alkyl group at the R^5 position by conventional alkylation using 1 molar equivalent of a C₁₋₆ alkyl halide and 1 molar equivalent of a suitable base in an inert solvent. R^1 C₁₋₆ alkyl groups may also be introduced by

conventional alkylation, for example using a C₁-6 alkyl halide and base such as sodium hydride, or by reduction of C₁-6 acyl.

R⁴ halo and R⁷ halo may be introduced by selective halogenation of the benzene ring or indole/indoline ring respectively using conventional conditions.

5 It should be appreciated that it may be necessary to protect any R¹ to R¹² hydrogen variables which are not required to be interconverted.

Protection, especially of a R¹ hydrogen, may also be necessary during coupling reaction (a) and ring-forming reaction (b) above.

10 Suitable protecting groups and methods for their attachment and removal are conventional in the art of organic chemistry, such as those described in Greene T.W. 'Protective groups in organic synthesis' New York, Wiley (1981).

It is preferable, however, to introduce and interconvert the groups R¹ to R¹² before coupling compounds of formulae (II) and (III) together, or cyclising the compound of formula (IV).

15 Compounds of formula (I) which are substituted indoles, and their appropriate derivatives, can be converted to the corresponding indolines, and vice versa, by conventional methods, e.g. reduction with NaCNBH₃ in acetic acid and oxidation using MnO₂ in an inert solvent.

20 Compounds of formula (II) in which A is NHR^{5'} are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds, see, for example, WO 92/05170.

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is -N=C=O may be prepared by treating a compound of formula (II) in which :

i) A is amino, with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in the presence of excess base in an inert solvent.

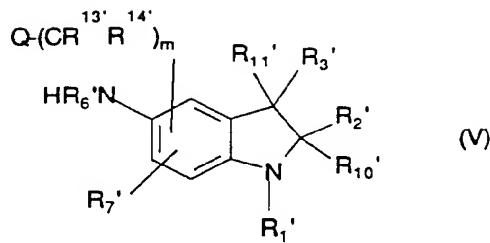
25 ii) A is acylazide (i.e. CON₃), via the nitrene, by thermal rearrangement using conventional conditions (ref L.S. Trifonov et al, Helv. Chim. Acta 1987 **70** 262).

iii) A is CONH₂, via the nitrene intermediate using conventional conditions.

30 Compounds of formula (II) in which A is -NR^{5'}COL may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II) in which A is -NHR^{5'} with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in an inert solvent, at low temperature, if necessary in the presence of one equivalent of a base such as triethylamine.

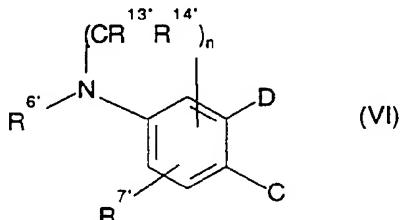
Compounds of formula (III) may be prepared:

(a) by cyclisation of compounds of formula (V), followed by reduction to the amine if necessary



wherein Q is $\text{CR}^{13'}\text{R}^{14'}\text{L}$, $\text{CR}^{13'}\text{O}$ or CO_2R where L is a leaving group and $\text{R}^{13'}$ and $\text{R}^{14'}$ are as defined in formula (I), m is 1 or 2, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^7 , $\text{R}^{10'}$, $\text{R}^{11'}$, $\text{R}^{13'}$ and $\text{R}^{14'}$ are as defined in formula (III) above, $\text{R}^{6'}$ is a group R^6 as defined in formula (III) and R is an 5 aryl or $\text{C}_1\text{-6alkyl group}$,

or (b) cyclisation of compounds of formula (VI)



10

wherein, $\text{R}^{6'}$, R^7 , $\text{R}^{13'}$, $\text{R}^{14'}$ and n are as defined in formula (V) and C and D are as defined in formula (IV) above.

The cyclisation of a compound of formula (V) may be suitably carried out in an inert solvent at ambient or elevated temperatures, optionally in the presence of a base.

15 Reduction may be carried out using conventional reduction techniques. The cyclisation of a compound of formula (VI) may be suitably carried out using the procedures outlined for the cyclisation of a compound of formula (IV), above.

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is halogen and $\text{R}^{4'}$ is hydrogen are commercially available.

20 Novel intermediates of formulae (III) and (IV) also form part of the invention.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be prepared conventionally by reaction with the appropriate acid or acid derivative. N-oxides may be formed conventionally by reaction with hydrogen peroxide or percarboxylic acids.

25 Compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts have 5HT2C receptor antagonist activity, and certain compounds are potential 5HT2B antagonists. Compounds of the invention are believed to be of potential use in the treatment of CNS disorders such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, obsessive compulsive

disorders, migraine, Alzheimers disease, sleep disorders, feeding disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, panic attacks, withdrawal from drug abuse such as cocaine, ethanol, nicotine and benzodiazepines, schizophrenia, and also disorders associated with spinal trauma and/or head injury such as hydrocephalus. Compounds of the invention are also 5 expected to be of use in the treatment of certain GI disorders such as IBS as well as microvascular diseases such as macular oedema and retinopathy.

Thus the invention also provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a therapeutic substance, in particular in the treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders.

10 The invention further provides a method of treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders, which comprises administering to the sufferer a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 In another aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis the above disorders.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 A pharmaceutical composition of the invention, which may be prepared by admixture, suitably at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure, is usually adapted for oral, parenteral or rectal administration and, as such, may be in the form of tablets, capsules, oral liquid preparations, powders, granules, lozenges, reconstitutable powders, injectable or infusible solutions or suspensions or suppositories. Orally administrable compositions are generally preferred.

25 Tablets and capsules for oral administration may be in unit dose form, and may contain conventional excipients, such as binding agents, fillers, tabletting lubricants, disintegrants and acceptable wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in normal pharmaceutical practice.

30 Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspension, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be in the form of a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), preservatives, and, if desired, conventional flavourings or colourants.

35 For parenteral administration, fluid unit dosage forms are prepared utilising a compound of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a sterile vehicle. The compound, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can be either

suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. In preparing solutions, the compound can be dissolved for injection and filter sterilised before filling into a suitable vial or ampoule and sealing. Advantageously, adjuvants such as a local anaesthetic, preservatives and buffering agents are dissolved in the vehicle. To enhance the stability, the composition 5 can be frozen after filling into the vial and the water removed under vacuum. Parenteral suspensions are prepared in substantially the same manner, except that the compound is suspended in the vehicle instead of being dissolved, and sterilization cannot be accomplished by filtration. The compound can be sterilised by exposure to ethylene oxide before suspension in a sterile vehicle. Advantageously, a surfactant or wetting agent is 10 included in the composition to facilitate uniform distribution of the compound.

The composition may contain from 0.1% to 99% by weight, preferably from 10 to 60% by weight, of the active material, depending on the method of administration.

The dose of the compound used in the treatment of the aforementioned disorders will vary in the usual way with the seriousness of the disorders, the weight of the sufferer, 15 and other similar factors. However, as a general guide suitable unit doses may be 0.05 to 1000 mg, more suitably 0.05 to 70.0 mg, for example 0.2 to 5 mg; and such unit doses may be administered more than once a day, for example two or three a day, so that the total daily dosage is in the range of about 0.01 to 100 mg; and such therapy may extend for a number of weeks or months.

20 When administered in accordance with the invention, no unacceptable toxicological effects are expected with the compounds of the invention.

The following Examples illustrate the preparation of compounds of the invention.

Description 1**1-Acetyl-5-aminoindoline (D1)**

1-Acetyl-5-nitroindoline (12.77g, 62 mmol), cyclohexene (62 ml, 610 mmol), and 5% palladium on charcoal (2.34g) were stirred at reflux under nitrogen for 18h. A further 5 portion of catalyst (0.5g) was then added, and reflux was continued for a further 3h. The mixture was cooled, filtered through Kieselguhr, and evaporated to give the title compound (9.33g, 85%) as an orange-yellow solid.

10 NMR (D₆-DMSO) δ: 2.05 (3H, s), 3.0 (2H, t, J 8), 3.97 (2H, t, J 8), 4.97 (2H, bs), 6.33 (1H, dd, J 7,1), 6.46 (1H, d, J 1), 7.72 (1H, d, J 7).

Description 2**N-(1-Acetyl-5-indoliny)-2,2-diethoxyethylamine (D2)**

15 1-Acetyl-5-aminoindoline (D1) (9.33g, 53 mmol), bromoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal (6.0 ml, 40 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (4.58g, 54 mmol) was stirred at reflux under nitrogen for 64h. Further acetal (2.0 ml, 13 mmol) was then added, and reflux was continued for a further 24h. The mixture was cooled, filtered, and evaporated to near-dryness. Chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (b.p. 60-80°C) (50-100% ethyl acetate) gave the title compound (6.59g) as a yellow-brown solid, in 20 addition to recovered starting amine (3.09g). The yield of product was 63%, based on consumed starting material.

25 NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.25 (6H, t, J 7), 2.2 (3H, s), 3.13 (2H, t, J 8), 3.22 (2H, d, J 5), 3.5-3.65 (2H, m), 3.65-3.8 (2H, m), 4.01 (2H, t, J 8), 4.68 (1H, t, J 5), 6.5 (2H, m), 8.03 (1H, d, J 7).

Alternative Procedure

1-Acetyl-5-aminoindoline (D1) was reductively alkylated with glyoxal monomethyl acetal in ethanol at 45°C using 10% palladium on charcoal and hydrogen at 50 p.s.i. Removal of 30 the catalyst by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent afforded the corresponding dimethyl acetal which was used directly in Description 3 instead of the diethyl acetal.

Description 3**1-Acetyl-5-trifluoroacetyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D3)**

N-(1-Acetyl-5-indoliny)-2,2-diethoxyethylamine (D2) (6.51g, 22 mmol) was added to an ice-cold, stirred mixture of trifluoroacetic acid (25 ml) and trifluoroacetic anhydride (25 ml). The mixture was stirred at 0°C under nitrogen for 0.5h, after which time further trifluoroacetic acid (40 ml) was added. The mixture was then heated at reflux for 64h, cooled, and evaporated to dryness. Chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/chloroform (0-60% ethyl acetate) then gave the title compound (6.28, 89%) as a light cream solid which darkened slightly on standing.

10

NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.33 (3H, s), 3.37 (2H, t, J 8), 4.17 (2H, t, J 7), 6.76 (1H, d, J 3), 7.45 (1H, m), 8.27 (1H, s), 8.44 (1H, s).

Description 4**15 1-Acetyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D4)**

1-Acetyl-5-trifluoroacetyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D3) (2.80g, 9.4 mmol) was suspended with stirring in methanol (100 ml), and anhydrous potassium carbonate (1.96g, 14.2 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 0.5h, evaporated to near-dryness, and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. After separation, the aqueous portion was extracted with 5% methanol/chloroform, and the combined organics were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated, giving the title compound (1.53g, 80%) as a cream solid.

25

Description 5**1-Acetyl-5-methyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D5)**

Sodium hydride (80%, 0.25g, 8.3 mmol) was stirred under nitrogen in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (5 ml), as 1-acetyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D4) (1.52g, 7.6 mmol) was added in DMF (20 ml), with effervescence. The mixture was stirred for 0.5h, and iodomethane (0.52 ml, 8.3 mmol) was then added in DMF (5 ml). After stirring for a further 1h, excess sodium hydride was quenched by addition of water (1 ml), and the mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, and separated. The organic portion was washed with water and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated.

Chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/chloroform (0-50% ethyl acetate) then gave the title compound (0.80g, 49%) as a pale yellow solid.

5 NMR (CDCl₃) ca.5:1 mixture of rotamers δ: 2.26 (major, 3H, s), 2.51 (minor, 3H, s), 3.16 (minor, 2H, t, J 8), 3.3 (major, 2H, t, J 8), 3.74 (major, 3H, s), 3.77 (minor, 3H, s), 4.1 (major, 2H, t, J 8), 4.19 (minor, 2H, t, J 8), 6.44 (both, 1H, d, J 2), 6.98 (major, 1H, d, J 2), 7.0 (minor, m), 7.09 (major, 1H, s), 7.18 (minor, 1H, s), 7.31 (minor, 1H, s), 8.48 (major, 1H, s).

10 Description 6

5-Methyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D6)

15 1-Acetyl-5-methyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D5) (0.70g, 3.3 mmol) was stirred at reflux under nitrogen in 10% sodium hydroxide solution (50 ml) for 4h. The mixture was cooled, diluted with water (200 ml), and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to give the title compound (0.58g) as a light brown gum, still containing ca. 20% of the starting amide (NMR). This material was used in the next step without purification.

20 NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 3.12 (2H, t, J 9), 3.33 (1H, bs), 3.56 (2H, t, J 9), 3.7 (3H, s), 6.27 (1H, d, J 3), 6.85 (1H, s), 6.9 (1H, d, J 3), 7.08 (1H, s).

Example 1

2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-(3-nitrophenylcarbamoyl)-1H-pyrrolo [2,3-f]indole (E1)

25 To a solution of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (0.36g, 2.2mmol) in dry dichloromethane (10 ml) at 0°C was added 3-nitroaniline (0.304g, 2.2 mmol) and triethylamine (0.31ml, 2.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml). After stirring at 0°C for 1 h the mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*. To the residue was added dry DMF (10 ml) and a solution of 2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f] indole (D6, 0.38g, 2.2 mmol) in DMF (5 ml). The mixture was heated at 120°C for 1 h, then cooled and poured into water. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and dried. Crude product was chromatographed on silica gel eluted with 2-3% methanol/dichloromethane to give the title compound (0.5g, 76%), m.p. 228-231°C.

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.28 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.74 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, t, J = 7), 6.32 (1H, d, J = 2), 7.20 (1H, d, J = 2), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.58 (1H, t, J = 8), 7.85 (1H, d, J = 8), 8.04 (1H, d, J = 8), 8.07 (1H, s), 8.62 (1H, s), 8.93 (1H, s).

5 MS (CI) m/e 337 (MH^+)

Example 2

1-(3-Cyanophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E2)

10 The title compound was prepared by the procedure of Example 1, starting with 3-aminobenzonitrile (0.26g, 2.2 mmol), carbonyldiimidazole (0.36g, 2.2 mmol), triethylamine (0.31 ml, 2.2 mmol) and pyrrolo [2,3-f]indole. (D_6 , 0.38g, 2.2 mmol). Chromatography as before gave the title compound (0.28g, 40%), m.p. 199-200° C.

15 NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.28 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.73 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, t, J = 7), 6.32 (1H, d, J = 2), 7.20 (1H, d, J = 2), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.44 (1H, d, J = 7), 7.51 (1H, t, J = 7), 7.90 (1H, d, J = 7), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, s), 8.79 (1H, s)

20 MS (EI) m/e 316 (M^+)

Example 3

5-Methyl-1-(3-nitrophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole

25 (E3)

To a suspension of the nitrophenyl pyrroloindole (E1, 0.42g, 1.25 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (10 ml) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (79 mg, 1.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 1h at room temperature, then diluted with water, basified with 40% sodium hydroxide and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic extract was washed with water, dried and evaporated. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel eluted with 2% methanol/dichloromethane. Eluted material was recrystallised twice from dichloromethane/methanol/petrol to give the title compound (0.22g, 52%), m.p. 187-189° C.

35

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 2.65 (3H, s), 2.82 (2H, m), 3.10 (2H, m), 3.19 (2H, m), 4.11 (2H, m), 6.45 (1H, s), 7.55 (1H, t, J = 7), 7.69 (1H, s), 7.82 (1H, d, J = 7), 8.00 (1H, d, J = 7), 8.50 (1H, s), 8.85 (1H, s).

5 MS (CI) m/e 339 (MH^+)

Example 4

10 **1-(3-Cyanophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E4)**

The cyanophenyl pyrrolo indole (E2, 0.28g, 0.89 mmol) was reduced with sodium cyanoborohydride (57 mg, 0.9 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (10 ml) according to the procedure of Example 3. After chromatography, recrystallisation from 15 dichloromethane/petrol gave the title compound (0.21g, 74%), m.p. 178-180° C.

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 2.64 (3H, s), 2.80 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.08 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.18 (2H, t, J = 7), 4.08 (2H, t, J = 7), 6.43 (1H, s), 7.45 (2H, m, J = 7), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, d, J = 7), 8.04 (1H, s), 8.49 (1H, s)

20 Found: C, 70.80; H, 5.79; N, 17.24%
 $C_{18}H_{18}N_4O.1/4H_2O$ requires C, 70.67; H, 5.77; N, 17.35%

25 **Example 5**

2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcarbamoyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E5)

30 The title compound was prepared in 55% yield from 2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D6) and 3-trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate.

NMR (D_6 DMSO) δ : 3.27 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.73 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, t, J = 7), 6.31 (1H, d, J = 2), 7.19 (1H, d, J = 2), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.32 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.52 (1H, m), 7.88 (1H, d, J = 8), 8.07 (1H, s), 8.79 (1H, s)

35

Example 6**5-Methyl-1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcarbamoyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole hydrogen maleate (E6)**

5 The title compound was prepared in 85% yield from the indole E5 using a procedure similar to that for E3 followed by salt formation using maleic acid, m.p. 160°C (dec.).

NMR (D_6 -DMSO) δ : 2.67 (3H, s), 2.83 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.09 (2H, t, J = 7), 3.23 (2H, t, J = 7), 4.10 (2H, t, J = 7), 6.26 (2H, s), 6.52 (1H, s), 7.31 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.50 (1H, m),

10 7.69 (1H, s), 7.83 (1H, d, J = 8), 8.03 (1H, s), 8.70 (1H, s).

Found: M^+ 361, $C_{19}H_{18}N_3OF_3$ requires 361

Example 7**2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-ethoxycarbonylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E7)**

The title compound was prepared by the procedure of Example 1, starting with ethyl 3-aminobenzoate (0.375g, 2.3 mmol), carbonyldiimidazole (0.38g, 2.3 mmol), triethylamine (0.32 ml, 2.3 mmol) and pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D_6 , 0.39g, 2.3 mmol). Crude product was recrystallised from dichloromethane/petrol to give the title compound (0.55g, 66%) m.p. 190-191°C

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 1.34 (3H, t, J = 7), 3.27 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.73 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, t, J = 8), 4.34 (2H, q, J = 7), 6.32 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.19 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.45 (1H, t, J = 8), 7.60 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.91 (1H, d, J = 8), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.24 (1H, s), 8.69 (1H, s)

MS (CI) m/e 364 (MH^+)

30

Example 8**1-(3-Ethoxycarbonylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E8)**

35 The ethoxycarbonyl compound (E7, 0.43g, 1.2 mmol) was reduced with sodium cyanoborohydride (76 mg, 1.2 mmol) in acetic acid (10 ml) according to the procedure of

Example 3. After chromatography, recrystallisation from dichloromethane/petrol gave the title compound (0.27g, 62%), m.p. 153-154° C.

10 NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 1.34 (3H, t, J = 7), 2.64 (3H, s), 2.81 (2H, m), 3.08 (2H, m), 3.18 (2H, m), 4.01 (2H, m), 4.32 (2H, q, J = 7), 6.43 (1H, s), 7.41 (1H, t, J = 8), 7.58 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.88 (1H, d, J = 8), 8.20 (1H, s), 8.60 (1H, s).

15 Found: C, 68.58; H, 6.36; N, 11.64%

$C_{21}H_{23}N_3O_3$ requires C, 69.02; H, 6.34; N, 11.50%

10

Example 9

1-(3-Carbamoylphenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E9)

15

The title compound was prepared by the procedure of Example 1, starting with 3-aminobenzamide (0.30g, 2.2 mmol), carbonyldiimidazole (0.36g, 2.2 mmol), triethylamine (0.31 ml, 2.2 mmol) and pyrrolo [2,3-f]indole (D6, 0.38g, 2.2 mmol). Recrystallisation from dichloromethane/methanol gave the title compound (0.29, 39%), m.p. 230-235° C.

20

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.25 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.72 (3H, s), 4.16 (2H, t, J = 8), 6.30 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.18 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.32 (1H, s), 7.35 (1H, t, J = 8), 7.50 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.77 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.91 (1H, s), 8.04 (2H, s), 8.59 (1H, s).

25 MS (CI) m/e 335 (MH^+)

Example 10

1-(3-Carbamoylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E10)

30

The carbamoyl compound (E9, 0.28g, 0.84 mmol), was reduced with sodium cyanoborohydride (54 mg, 0.85 mmol) in acetic acid (10 ml) according to the procedure of Example 3. Recrystallisation from dichloromethane/methanol gave the title compound (0.23g, 81%), m.p. 206-210° C.

35

NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ: 2.62 (3H, s), 2.80 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.08 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.18 (2H, t, J = 8), 4.09 (2H, t, J = 8), 6.43 (1H, s), 7.33 (1H, s + 1H, t, J = 8), 7.49 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.49 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.74 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.91 (1H, s), 8.02 (1H, s), 8.50 (1H, s).

5 Found: C, 67.15; H, 6.08; N, 16.42%
C₁₉H₂₀N₄O₂ requires C, 67.84; H, 5.99; N, 16.65%

Example 11

10 **1-(3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E11)**

The title compound was prepared by the procedure of Example 1, starting with 3-chloroaniline (0.28g, 2.2 mmol), carbonyldiimidazole (0.36g, 2.2 mmol) and pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (D6, 0.38g, 2.2 mmol), with no triethylamine. Chromatography in 2% methanol/dichloromethane and recrystallisation from methanol gave the title compound (0.44g, 61%), m.p. 156-167° C.

15 NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ: 3.28 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.73 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, t, J = 8), 6.32 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.05 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.21 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.35 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.57 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.80 (1H, s), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.62 (1H, s).

20 MS (CI) m/e 326 (MH⁺)

25 **Example 12**

1-(3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E12)

The chloro compound (E11, 0.35g, 1.07 mmol) was reduced with sodium cyanoborohydride (68 mg, 1.07 mmol) in acetic acid (10 ml) according to the procedure of Example 3. Chromatography in 2% methanol/dichloromethane and recrystallisation from methanol/water gave the title compound (0.26g, 74%), m.p. 146-147° C.

30 NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ: 2.64 (3H, s), 2.81 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.08 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.18 (2H, t, J = 8), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.02 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.29 (1H, t, J = 8), 7.50 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.67 (1H, s), 7.76 (1H, s), 8.52 (1H, s).

Found: C, 65.84; H, 5.55; N, 12.72%
 $C_{18}N_{18}H_3Cl$ requires C, 65.95; H, 5.53; N, 12.82%

5 **Example 13**

2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E13)

A solution of 3-methoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.08 ml, 0.6 mmol) and pyrrolo [2,3-f]indole (D6, 0.10g, 0.58 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (5 ml) was stirred overnight at room 10 temperature. Evaporation of solvent gave the title compound.

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 3.28 (2H, t, $J = 8$), 3.74 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.13 (2H, t, $J = 8$),
6.42 (1H, d, $J = 3$), 6.63 (1H, d, $J = 8$), 6.69 (1H, s), 6.93 (1H, d, $J = 8$), 6.99 (1H, d, $J = 3$),
7.13 (1H, s), 7.22 (1H, t, $J = 8$), 7.27 (2H, s), 7.94 (1H, s).

15

MS (CI) m/e 322 (MH^+)

Example 14

20 **1-(3-Methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole (E14)**

The methoxy compound (E13) was reduced with sodium cyanoborohydride in acetic acid according to the procedure of Example 3. Chromatography in 2% 25 methanol/dichloromethane and recrystallisation from dichloromethane/petrol gave the title compound, m.p. 152-154° C.

NMR ($CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δ : 2.72 (3H, s), 2.91 (2H, t, $J = 8$), 3.13 (2H, t, $J = 8$),
3.27 (2H, t, $J = 8$), 3.82 (3H, s), 4.05 (2H, t, $J = 8$), 6.39 (1H, s), 6.53 (1H, broad s), 6.61
30 (1H, d, $J = 8$), 6.91 (1H, d, $J = 8$), 7.20 (1H, s + 1H, t, $J = 8$), 7.68 (1H, s).

MS (EI) m/e 323 (M^+)

Example 15**2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-dimethylaminophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole
(E15)**

5 The title compound was prepared by the procedure of Example 1, starting with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (0.46g, 2.2 mmol), carbonyldiimidazole (0.36g, 2.2 mmol), triethylamine (0.62 ml, 4.4 mmol) and pyrrolo [2,3-f]indole (D6, 0.38g, 2.2 mmol). Chromatography in 2% methanol/dichloromethane and recrystallisation from dichloromethane/petrol gave the title compound (0.24g, 33%), m.p. 167-170° C.

10

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 2.89 (6H, s), 3.25 (2H, t, J = 8), 3.72 (3H, s), 4.13 (2H, t, J = 8), 6.32 (1H, d, J = 3), 6.40 (1H, d, J = 8), 6.96 (1H, d, J = 8), 7.04 (1H, s), 7.09 (1H, t, J = 8), 7.18 (1H, d, J = 3), 7.25 (1H, s), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.22 (1H, s).

15 Found: C, 71.16; H, 6.66; N, 16.49%

$C_{20}H_{22}N_4O$ requires C, 71.83; H, 6.63; N, 16.75%

Pharmacological Data

[³H]-mesulergine binding to rat or human 5-HT_{2C} clones expressed in 293 cells in vitro

Evidence from the literature suggests that 5-HT_{2C} antagonists may have a 5 number of therapeutic indications including the treatment of anxiety, migraine, depression, feeding disorders and obsessive compulsion disorders. (Curzon and Kennett, 1990; Fozard and Gray, 1989) and Alzheimer's Disease (Lawlor, 1989, J. Arch. Gen. Psychiat. Vol. 46 p.542).

10 The affinity of test drugs for the 5-HT_{2C} binding site can be determined by assessing their ability to displace [³H]-mesulergine from 5-HT_{2C} clones expressed in 293 cells (Julius *et al.*, 1988). The method employed was similar to that of Pazos *et al.*, 1984.

15 The cells suspension (400ml) was incubated with [³H]-mesulergine (0.5nM) in Tris HCl buffer (pH 7.4) at 37°C for 30 minutes. Non-specific binding was measured in the presence of mianserin (10⁻⁶M). Ten concentrations of test drug (3 x 10⁻⁹ to 10⁻⁴M final concentration) were added in a volume of 50ml. The total assay volume was 500ml. Incubation was stopped by rapid filtration using a Brandel cell harvester and radioactivity measured by scintillation counting. The IC₅₀ values were determined using a four parameter logistic program (DeLean 1978) and the pK_i (the negative logarithm of the inhibition constant) calculated from the Cheng Prusoff equation where:

$$20 \quad K_i = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + \frac{C}{K_d}}$$

$$1 + \frac{C}{K_d}$$

K_i = inhibition constant.

25 C = concentration of [³H]-mesulergine

K_d = Affinity of mesulergine for 5-HT_{2C} binding sites.

Curzon, G.A. and Kennett, G.A. (1990). TIPS, Vol. 11, 181-182.

Fozard, J.R. and Gray, J.A. (1989). TIPS, Vol. 10, 307-309.

Pazos, A. *et al.* (1984). Eur. J. Pharmacol., 106, 531-538.

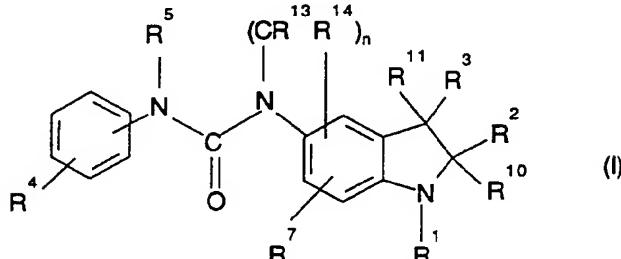
30 Julius *et al.* (1988) Science 241, 558-564

DeLean A, Munson P.J., Rodbaud D (1978) Am. J. Physiol 235, E97-E102.

35 **Results:** The compounds of examples 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15 had pK_i values in the range 6.7 to 7.6.

Claims:

1. A compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof:



wherein:

R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

10 R², R³, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a bond, or R² and R¹⁰ or R³ and R¹¹ together form a C₂₋₆ alkylene chain;

10 R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, cyano, CO₂R¹² or CONR¹⁵R¹⁶ where R¹², R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, S(O)_nR¹⁷ or S(O)_nNR¹⁸R¹⁹ where n is 1 or 2 and R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

15 R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, OR¹² or halogen, where R¹² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and n is 2 or 3; and

the groups R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1 in which R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl.

20

3. A compound according to claim 2 in which R² and R³ are hydrogen.

4. A compound according to claim 3 in which R⁴ is nitro, cyano, halo, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or trifluoromethyl.

25

5. A compound according to claim 4 in which R⁵ and R⁷ are hydrogen.

6. A compound according to claim 5 in which (CHR¹³)_n is an ethylene group.

30

7. A compound according to claim 1 which is selected from:

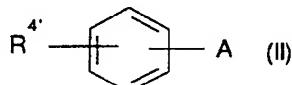
2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-(3-nitrophenylcarbamoyl)-1H-pyrrolo [2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Cyanophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 5-Methyl-1-(3-nitrophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Cyanophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 5 2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcarbamoyl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 5-Methyl-1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcarbamoyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 10 2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-ethoxycarbonylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Ethoxycarbonylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 15 1-(3-Carbamoylphenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Carbamoylphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 15 2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 1-(3-Methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 2,3-Dihydro-1-(3-dimethylaminophenylcarbamoyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-f]indole,
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 8. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 for use in therapy.

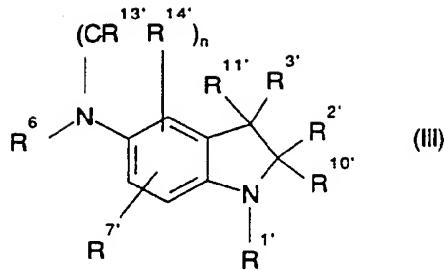
9. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

25 10. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof, which process comprises:

(a) the coupling of a compound of formula (II);



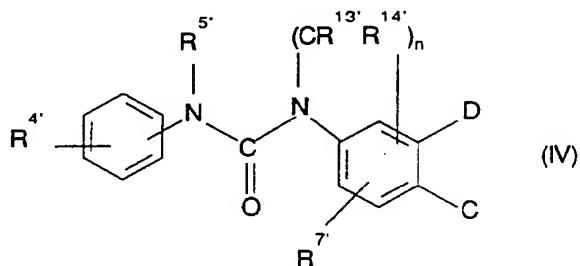
with a compound of formula (III);



wherein A and R⁶ contain the appropriate functional group(s) necessary to form the moiety, -NR⁵'CO when coupled, wherein R⁵' is R⁵ as defined in formula (I) or a group convertible thereto, n is as defined in formula (I), and the variables R^{1'}, R^{2'}, R^{3'}, R^{10'}, R^{11'}, R^{13'}, R^{14'}, R^{4'} and R^{7'} are R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴ and R⁷ respectively, as defined in formula (I), or groups convertible thereto, and thereafter optionally and as necessary and in any appropriate order, converting any R^{1'}, R^{2'}, R^{3'}, R^{10'}, R^{11'}, R^{13'}, R^{14'}, R^{4'}, R^{5'} and R^{7'} when other than R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, interconverting R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, and forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

or (b) cyclising a compound of formula (IV):

15



wherein R^{4'}, R^{5'}, R^{7'}, R^{13'}, and R^{14'} are as defined in formulae (II) and (III), n is as defined in formula (I), and C and D contain the appropriate functional group(s) necessary to form the indole or indoline ring substituted by R^{1'}, R^{2'}, R^{3'}, R^{10'} and R^{11'} as defined in formula (III), and thereafter optionally and as necessary in any appropriate order, converting any R^{1'}, R^{2'}, R^{3'}, R^{10'}, R^{11'}, R^{13'}, R^{14'}, R^{4'}, R^{5'} and R^{7'} when other than R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, to R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, interconverting R¹, R², R³, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹³, R¹⁴, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁷, and forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inten al Application No
PCT/EP 95/00427

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 C07D487/04 A61K31/40 C07D471/04 C07D487/10 C07D471/10
 //((C07D487/04, 209:00, 209:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 29, no. 111, 1986 WASHINGTON US, pages 2415-2418, P. FLUDZINSKI ET AL. '2,3-Dialkyl(dimethylamino)indoles: Interaction with 5HT1, 5HT2, and rat stomach fundal serotonin receptors' see table II ---	1,9
A	WO,A,92 05170 (BEECHAM) 2 April 1992 cited in the application see page 11, line 24 - page 12, line 2; claim 1 ---	1,9
P,A	WO,A,94 04533 (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM) 3 March 1994 see page 9, line 15 - line 21; claim 1 -----	1,9

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 May 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

23.05.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Alfaro Faus, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. No.
PCT/EP 95/00427

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9205170	02-04-92	AU-B-	642041	07-10-93
		AU-A-	8503891	15-04-92
		CA-A-	2091246	14-03-92
		EP-A-	0550507	14-07-93
		JP-T-	6500551	20-01-94
		US-A-	5328922	12-07-94
WO-A-9404533	03-03-94	AU-B-	4704693	15-03-94
		CA-A-	2142721	03-03-94
		CN-A-	1086819	18-05-94
		SI-A-	9300438	31-03-94